

disposed to flatter them; this disposition with not suffice it, that their interrogations caused with the last reply. It is hardly likely that they knew who was meant by the "lolly boy"—but the words had a queer sound, and they judged that if the sailor intended they knew him, he must have a queer idea of their sphere of action.—*Boston Herald.*

FROM FLORIDA.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the arrival at the seat of Government of Major General Macomb, who has succeeded in pacifying the Indians of Florida, and has made such an arrangement with them as will effectually put a stop to the further effusion of blood in that Territory. The country to be occupied provisionally by the Indians is situated beyond all former settlements, and the cordons of posts established across the peninsula from New Smyrna to Tampa Bay will be furnished with a sufficient number of troops to ensure the faithful observance of the terms dictated by Gen. Macomb, both by the whites and the red men.

Late despatches received from Fort Gibson announce that Gen. ARBUCKLE and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Gen. ARMSTRONG, had, in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, made an arrangement for the future permanent establishment of the Seminoles, perfectly satisfactory to Macomb and other chiefs, and that the Seminoles now in the West were about to remove there.—*Globe.*

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE U. S.,
Fort King, Florida, May 22, 1839.

SIR: Agreeably to the instructions I had the honor to receive from your hands at Washington on the 20th of March last, I lost no time in repairing to Florida, and arrived at Black Creek, the general depot of the army, on the 5th of April. There I had the good fortune to meet with Brigadier Gen. Taylor, the commander of the forces in this Territory, then on a tour of inspection and review of the troops, and at the same time engaged in his plan of dividing the country, nearest to the settlements, into squares of twenty miles, and establishing posts therein. This fortunate meeting enabled me to place in the hands of General Taylor a copy of your instructions, and to give him orders to co-operate with me in carrying those instructions into effect, directing his attention particularly to the protection of the settlements along the line from Gary's Ferry to Tallahassee, and west of the latter place, authorizing him, at the same time, to call to service such a force of militia as mentioned in your instructions. General Taylor, having with him interpreters, and Indians connected with the hostile parties by ties of consanguinity and intermarriage, was desirous to open, if possible, a communication with them, and thereby make them acquainted with the fact of my arrival in the country, and my wish to see the chiefs and warriors at this post by the 1st of May instant, to hold a conference with them. Colonel Twigg, who was then commanding at Gary's Ferry, having military authority over a considerable extent of country, was also made acquainted with my instructions, and he rendered a ready and efficient aid in furthering my views. Colonel Warren of Jacksonville, who heretofore had command of the militia serving in Florida, was highly recommended to me on account of his efficiency and activity as an officer, was invited to raise and take command as Lieutenant Colonel of a battalion of mounted militia, to assist in the defence of the settlements east of the Suwannee, and expel the Indians. Although quite unacquainted with him, at the time, on account of his private affairs, the Colonel very promptly complied with my wishes. In the meanwhile, General Taylor was making arrangements with the Governor of Florida in raising, for the defence of the settlements on the west of the Suwannee, a military force. Notwithstanding all these measures, the Indians, dividing themselves into small parties, penetrated the settlements, committed some murders, and fired from their covert on the expresses and passengers going from post to post.

Under these indications, it was the general belief that no communication could be opened with the hostile parties, especially as it had been given out that the Indians would on no account receive any messengers, but would destroy any person that might approach them with a flag. This threat having been executed more than once, confirmed the opinion that it was worse than useless to attempt to communicate with them. Finding at Gary's Ferry, a party of prisoners, consisting of one man, two well grown lads, and a number of women and children, amounting in all to eighteen, it occurred to me that, by treating them kindly, I might, through their instrumentality, communicate with the hostile bands. Accordingly, I set them at liberty, and sent them into the country in search of their friends, that they might make known to them, and the Indians generally, the object of my coming among them. Gen. Taylor also sent out his Indians, in whose sincerity and honesty he had great confidence. This first attempt to open a communication entirely failed. Gen. Taylor's Indians having left him, and joined the hostile party below Tampa, and those sent by me returned without seeing any whatever. In the mean time, reports were received of the continued hostilities of the Indians, and of their attacking defenceless people and killing them. According to my previous notification that I would be at this post by the 1st of May, I left Gary's Ferry on the 25th of April, with a guard of dragoons, taking with me the prisoners previously mentioned, and again sent them off in search of their friends; but it was not, after remaining here, until the 10th instant that any Indians called to visit me.

Knowing the slowness of the Indians in performing any matter of national importance, I did not yield to the general belief that none would attend to my invitation, and I had the gratification to receive a visit from a young chief of considerable importance, accompanied by seven young active warriors. I explained to the chief the object of my mission, telling him that his great father (the President) was sorry that there had been so much fighting between his white and red children, and that for their good he recommended to them to cease fighting on each other, and make peace. The chief expressed himself greatly delighted with the prospect of peace. I told him that if the whole nation would retire below Passaic creek, that hostilities would cease, and that they might remain there, until further arrangements could be made. He again expressed his gladness at hearing what I said, and promised that he would take my communication and spread it around, being persuaded that it would be well received by all his people. In a few days after he collected a considerable party of his people, consisting of men, women, and children, and paid me another visit. I repeated to them in their presence the same "talk," and they seemed all pleased with it. I then made them some presents, after which they departed much gratified, for they were all in a most destitute condition, as to clothing and other necessities.

On the 17th instant, Lt. Colonel Harney of the 2d dragoons, who had previously received my di-

rections to open a communication with the Indians in the Southern portion of the peninsula, near Key Biscayne, arrived with Chitto-Tustenuggee, principal chief of the Seminoles, who had been recently elected by a council held by the Seminoles and Mickasukies. Chitto-Tustenuggee expressed a great desire that the business on which he was called to meet me, might be speedily attended to. Accordingly, on the next day, a meeting was held, composed of Chitto-Tustenuggee, attended by Ocho-Hadjo, a brother of Blue-Snake, who came with him to witness the proceedings at the request of the Council of the Nation, and Harlock Hadjo, Chief of the Mickasukies in this section of the country, and all his band that had not been detached by him to call in the warriors who were out in detached parties. After going through the usual ceremonies among Indians of shaking hands and smoking, I explained to the meeting who I was, and the object of my mission among them, at which they immediately evinced great satisfaction. I then dictated to them the terms of peace, which they readily accepted, manifesting great joy on the occasion, and they have since been dancing and singing according to their fashion, in token of friendship and peace, in which many of our officers joined them, all being satisfied of the sincerity of the respective parties. The enclosed general order, announcing the result of the conference, exhibits the terms of peace. Under existing circumstances, I did not think it necessary to enter into a formal written treaty, such an instrument with Indians having but little binding effect. Nor did I think it politic at this time to say any thing about their emigration, leaving that subject open to such future arrangements as the Government may think proper to make with them. No restriction upon the pleasure of the Government in this respect has been imposed, nor has any encouragement been given to the Indians that they would be permitted permanently to remain in Florida.

There is every reason to believe that when the Indians remaining in Florida shall learn the prosperous condition of their brethren in Arkansas, they will, at no distant period, ask to be permitted to join them.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your o'b't servant,
ALEX. MACOMB,
Maj. Gen. Commanding in Chief.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

General Intelligence.

"IMPORTANT NEWS we have from Sumatra.—The ship *Arabella* has arrived at Boston from Singapore, where she left the U. S. ship *Columbia*, Com. Reed. The U. S. ship John Adams, was standing into Saucapoor Roads when the *Arabella* left.

Com. Reed received information of the capture of the *Elipse*, of Salem, at Colombo, and immediately repaired to the West coast. On his arrival, after endeavoring (unsuccessfully) to negotiate for the delivery of the Mandarins, and restitution of the stolen property, Qualla Battow was bombarded two hours December 23d, one fort destroyed, and the other considerably injured. Jan. 1st, Muckie was burnt by the *Columbia* and John Adams. After cannonading the place, 400 men were landed from the ships, and the town and forts destroyed, with a considerable quantity of pepper, neither ship sustaining any loss, the Malays all retreating into the jungle. No part of the property captured in the *Elipse* was recovered.

People were quite startled this morning upon learning that a small thing was coming into the harbor, puzzling observers to decide upon the character of the craft. It was soon, however, found out that this thing was a little iron steamer of only fifteen tons, which had come all the way from London. She is built entirely of iron, the pieces being riveted together, and is 71 feet long, while her breadth at midships is only 10. The steam-engine is in the stern. She used her sails only on the passage, and has been forty-five days in coming. The voyage is considered an act of great temerity. Her name is Robert Stockton, and she is intended for the Delaware and Raritan Canal, I am told. She will attract great attention when her arrival is known throughout the city.

The rate of exchange on London is 109½.—Stocks stand in statu quo.—*Was. Nat. Intellig.*

Connecticut Senator.—We stated yesterday that the Hon. Thaddeus Betts had been chosen Senator by the Legislature, in the place of Mr. Kimberly. He was chosen on the part of the House of Representatives, but it is necessary for the Senate to concur in the choice.

Yesterday afternoon there were three ballottings in the Senate, and each time the vote stood:—for Mr. Betts, 8; R. M. Sherman 5; R. I. Rogers, (Loco Foco) 3.—*Hartford Courant.*

Painting and Poetry.—Among the passengers in the packet ship *Philadelphia*, from London, we noticed the names of Mr. Osgood, the artist, and of his accomplished lady; who have returned to their native country after a residence of two or three years in Europe. Mr. Osgood, though quite young, has already acquired a high reputation as a painter, both at home and in England. Among the portraits he has executed during his recent visit, are those of the celebrated Mrs. Norton Campbell, the poet, and Lord Lyndhurst, copies of which he has brought with him. A copy of one of Reynolds, celebrated portraits of Burke, which he was commissioned to paint for Gov. Everett, of Massachusetts, is much commended by competent judges. Mrs. Osgood has won laurels as the author of a volume of poems, which has been most favorably received at the highest tribunals of English criticism, and which well deserves the kind and liberal approbation that has been bestowed upon it. We hope that they may enter upon a career of fame and prosperity in their native land equally brilliant with that which they have achieved among strangers.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

We received early this morning the papers brought by the packet ship *Shakespeare*, Capt. Cornell, from Liverpool. The date of these is from London to the evening of the 25th, and from Liverpool to the 26th ult.

We have also a letter from our London correspondent of the 24th ultimo, which we annex.—The London papers of the evening of the 25th do not announce the determination of the Directors of the Bank of England, to which he alludes.

The proceedings in parliament since the date of our last accounts, are without interest.

Queen Victoria held a levee on the 24th ult. at which were present Mr. M. C. Patterson, of New York and Mr. Carroll Matavish, of Maryland, by Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister.

The Ministerial Question in France is still in the same state. A debate had commenced in the Chamber of Deputies at which the persons who had been engaged in the attempt to form a perma-

nent Cabinet explained the part each had taken.—The most unexpected declaration was made on this occasion by M. Passy, the President of the Chamber, who declared that since his election; he had informed the King that too much time had been used in useless negotiations, and that a Cabinet including M. Thiers, ought forthwith to be appointed. His Majesty acceded, but the affair came to nothing in consequence of the refusal of Soult to give the Foreign Department to M. Thiers. This refusal, it is asserted, we cannot say with what truth, was instigated by the King.

There are some accounts from Spain of Don Carlos evincing a more conciliatory disposition, but they do not come in an authentic shape.—*Id.*

Border News.—It appears from an article in the *Bangor Democrat* that the rumors of trouble on the border are extremely groundless. The Land Agent, Mr. Jarvis, had received a letter from Mr. McLaughlin the British Warden, dated Fredrickton, in which he said he was on the point of starting with a posse of thirty men to visit St. Francis and Fish Rivers, and saying he should be gratified to meet them there, he supposed the object of both was the same, viz: to secure the timber cut by lawless people last winter. He further said that a few days before, while at Madawaska, he had occasion to address a letter to the officer in command of the posse at Fish River, and had received a very laconic answer. It also appears that Mr. McLaughlin had subsequently visited Fish River, and some of the logs had there been set adrift, but by whom, it had not been ascertained.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

Destruction of the Real Estate Bank of Decatur.—The Brandon (Miss) Sentinel of the 8th, has a paragraph to the effect that the editors had received information by a gentleman direct from Decatur, that the Real Estate Bank at that place was set on fire by a mob, and burned, together with all the books and papers. Nothing was saved. He also stated that if the mob was not quelled, they would wreak their vengeance on the persons and property of the directors. [So much for mob law in Mississippi.—*N. O. Bee.*]

Murder.—We learn from a gentleman, just from Mississippi, that Mr. John P. White, a native of Ireland County in this State, but for several years a resident of Alabama, was recently murdered in a few miles of Athens, (Ala.)—The report has been since confirmed by the reception of a letter from the Post Master near the place, directed to a brother of the deceased in this County. The murderer made his escape, and had reached the banks of the Mississippi, when he was overtaken by his pursuers and brought back. It is said that he made an open confession of his guilt, when apprehended.—*Rutherfordton Gazette.*

For the Ladies.—A new way to make Calicoes wash well.—Infuse three gills of salt water in four of boiling water, and put the calicoes in while hot, and leave it till cold. And in this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing. So says a lady who has frequently made the experiment herself.

An Affray and Death.—A ship from the Netherlands, under date of May 20th, says: In quick succession the tidings of violence, bloodshed, and outrage pour upon us from every quarter.—The ink with which we record one catastrophe is hardly dry upon our paper, ere we are called upon to chronicle another.

The melancholy affair which suggested the above remark occurred in the adjoining county of Wilkeson, at the town of Woodville, in the early part of last week. From a gentleman direct from that place, we learn the circumstances as he heard them narrated, were substantially as follows:

A short time previous to the late session of the grand jury of Wilkeson county, a challenge was passed, and a duel was to have been fought between Mr. Leigh, a son of Watkins Leigh, of Virginia, and Mr. W. A. Norris, Editor of the Republican, but it was arranged by the friends of the parties. When the grand jury convened, the foreman, in accordance with his oath, took an active part in endeavoring to investigate the matter, and bringing the parties concerned in, and cognizant of the matter, before them. They all refused to testify, and were all consequently committed to prison.

Sometime after this, the foreman, Mr. A. J. Foster, happened in Mr. Leigh's office and inquired for some person, when Mr. Leigh called him an informer, and used other abusive language to him. A challenge ensued, and a duel was to have been fought between them, which was set for some few days subsequent. A day or so after the quarrel, Mr. Leigh met Mr. C. Foster, a younger brother of A. J. Foster, in the street and asked him who he was looking at so hard? Mr. F. replied that he had a right to look as he pleased, without being questioned: some other words of an insulting character were used, and a general quarrel and fight ensued, commencing between Mr. C. Foster, Dr. Moore and the friends of each, among whom were Mr. Leigh, Mr. Fielding Davis, Judge Smith, and one or two others; immediately after which, Mr. Leigh, who had received some personal injury from Mr. Davis, sent him a challenge by Mr. H. A. Moore, and to which Mr. Moore requested an immediate answer. Mr. Davis replied that he would answer it in the morning; Mr. Moore then used some harsh language to Mr. Davis, and either called, or insinuated that he was a coward, upon which Mr. D. turned and struck Mr. Moore with a whip, which he held in his hand, and injured him very severely in the face. Mr. D. then went home and changed his dress which had been soiled in the affray, and walked in to the Post Office, Mr. Leigh walked in immediately afterwards with a drawn knife or dirk in his hand. Mr. D. saw him as he advanced, and told him not to approach him, Mr. L. continued to do so, Mr. D. repeated his warning, and told him if he did so, that he would shoot him, and seeing that Mr. Leigh did not stop, he raised a double barreled gun which he had in his hand, and snapped both barrels at him, neither of which went off. He then struck him with the end of the gun, and knocked him down, and then retreated across the street. Mr. Leigh, after rising, continued to advance, when Mr. Davis drew a pistol, and shot Mr. Leigh in the side which penetrated his spine. Leigh, after lingering near two days, died of the wound. Davis was immediately arrested, and after an examination was admitted to bail in the sum of \$15,000.

Mr. Davis is well known in this community as a gentleman of irreproachable character, and it is matter of profound regret that he should be implicated in this unfortunate affair. But the times seem most deplorably out of joint, and we are prepared to hear almost any thing without much surprise. A very great excitement prevailed in Woodville, and it is quite probable that other affrays will grow out of this, as both parties, we understand, have violent and strenuous friends.

Is there no remedy for this state of things? Are we to become a bye-word, and an opprobrium throughout the civilized world?



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1839.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

By reference to the proceedings of a meeting, held in the Court-House, June 3d, by the "Salisbury Guards," it will be seen that the Military and the Citizens generally, are preparing to celebrate the birth-day of our National Independence in good earnest. This is as it should be.

If there is one spark of patriotism remaining in our bosoms or one drop of the blood of '76 circulating in our veins, let it be called forth on this occasion; let it be exerted in the good old cause;—let the grateful recollections of the past be renewed, and the illustrious examples of our fathers be imitated. Eight years have elapsed since any celebration of the kind has taken place in Rowan.

Once the 4th of July was a proud day to the sons of freedom; scarcely a year passed without bestowing some expression of public gratitude on the benefactors of our country. Its annual return was hailed with renewed demonstration of joy—with deep and thrilling interest. The day was ushered in by peals of cannon, and the ceremonies were marked by processions, orations, music and every kind of National devices.

In those golden days of the Republic when *E Pluribus Unum* was our motto, all orders united, and all classes mingled in the festivities of the day; and shall we, their descendants, be less patriotic, less inclined to honor the day which gave birth to Liberty, Freedom and Independence?

We think not; and as all party politics are excluded, let us unite, fellow-citizens of Rowan, one and all, and do honor to the day. Let us more than imitate the example of our forefathers, by laying aside all party feuds and political preferences, and in part to the ceremonies a new feeling, and show to the world that, though we may differ in opinions, yet we are united in principle.

The Ashboro' Caucus.—According to appointment, we understand, the little Caucus, heretofore spoken of, which was to decide the fate of Mr. Fisher's election, and give direction to the whole 10th Congressional District, met in Ashboro' on Saturday last, and did the thing they met to do;—namely, nominated a Candidate in opposition to Mr. Fisher. The gentleman selected is Dr. Pleasant Henderson formerly of Surry, lately from Chapel Hill, but now in this place.

We learn that Mr. Waddle, of Chatham, was the first choice of the Caucus, but he declined the honor;—on his declining to run, Dr. P. Henderson was selected.

We have heard nothing further about the organization of the Caucuses or their proceedings than those named.

Samuel Silliman and Dr. Isaac Burns represented the County of Rowan, and Mr. Giles W. Pearson, Dr. Martin, Dr. Dismukes and several others represented the County of Davie. We believe the people of Davidson had not the honor of being represented at all in that august assembly. We learn that the other two Counties sent Delegates.

It now remains to be seen, whether the Freeman of the 10th Congressional District will be ruled by a little Caucus got up in the way we heretofore described, or whether they will take the liberty of thinking for themselves.

For ourselves, we can say, we are perfectly willing to leave the decision to the people, not in the least doubting, what the result will be;—but whatever it may be, we will, according to the good old Republican Doctrine, most cheerfully submit to the will of the people.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—HARRISON AND WEBSTER.

The Anti-Masonic Convention, which met in Harrisburgh, Penn., on the 25th of May, have brought out their Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and nominated their electoral ticket.

The result has occasioned surprise everywhere. Gen. Harrison is their Candidate for the Presidency, and Daniel Webster for the Vice Presidency; and what is more, it appears from one of these Resolutions, which we copy below, that both of these gentlemen have accepted, or have agreed to accept of their nomination. The Electoral Ticket is a strong one. Both Ex Governor Shultz and Ex-Governor Ritner are on the ticket. The following is the Resolution referred to:

"Resolved, That the promptness with which they (Gen'l. Harrison and Dan'l. Webster) accepted the nomination for the offices of President and Vice President is the best evidence we can have of the fact that the Nominees are Republicans, who hold the doctrine that when the people command it is their duty to obey."

The "Southern Citizen," at Ashboro', the seat of the Caucus, promises to Mr. Fisher a terrible defeat at the coming election.

That our Rowan readers may know how much credit to give to what that paper asserts, we will extract what it says about this County: He says, "we had verbal accounts, but a few days ago, direct from Rowan, and this gentleman (Mr. Fisher) appears to be in worse odour there than we had expected." Without doubt his information from other counties is just as accurate and as much to be relied on as from Rowan.

On the 5th instant, in this County, a jury of Inquiry was held on the body of a colored Infant, found on the premises of Thos. Craige, Esq.—The verdict of the jury was, "that its death was caused by violence."

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The general election in Virginia is over: the contest was a severe one, both parties having exerted every means in their power to carry the day. The result, as far as we can ascertain, is as follows:

For Congress—elected, 7 Whigs—2 Conservatives—10 Democrats, leaving two Districts to be heard from, which were in the last Congress represented by Democrats.

On the whole, the gain has been in favor of the Administration, and they claim a majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature; we, however, think this doubtful, but by the next mail we shall be able to ascertain the political character of the whole State.

Mr. Fisher's Address.—The substance of Mr. Fisher's address delivered in Lexington some time since, and in Mocksville, last week, is now in the press, and will be ready for delivery in a few days.

GENERAL EDRY is announced in the last Lincoln paper as a Candidate to represent the 11th Congressional District, in opposition to H. W. Connor the former Representative.

"Angerons" shall appear next week.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH JULY.

According to previous notice, the Members of the "Salisbury Guards" assembled in the Court-House, on the evening of the 3rd of June; and on motion, Burton Craige, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. J. Bruner appointed Secretary.—After a brief address from the Chair, explanatory of the objects of the meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The 4th day of July should always be held in grateful remembrance by the American people as the anniversary of their Independence; and whereas we believe that we cannot too frequently recur to the principles that day promulgated by our patriotic forefathers.

Resolved, therefore, That we celebrate the approaching anniversary without distinction of party.

Resolved, That the other Volunteer Companies of the County, and the citizens generally, be requested to unite with us in the celebration.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to deliver an Oration on that day.

Resolved, That Gen. Thomas G. Polk, be requested to read the Declaration of Independence, and the words of the Oration; and that a public dinner be furnished on the occasion, and that the soldiers of the Revolution in Rowan, be invited to partake of the same, and join us in the celebration.

Resolved, That the Rev. Clergy of the County be invited to attend.

Resolved, That Col. Robt. Meenama be appointed President, and Wm. Chambers, Esq., Vice President.

Resolved, That Dr. Isaac Burns, Esq., J. A. Bruner, John Jones and Capt. Genl. West be appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

Resolved, That Wm. D. Crawford, Archibald Henderson, Esq., Dr. G. B. Douglas, H. C. Jones, Esq., and Obediah Woodson, Esq., be appointed a Committee of Toasts; and that they be requested to usher from their toasts the party politics of the day.

Resolved, That Col. Edward Yarbro, Dr. B. Austin and Col. R. W. Long, be appointed a Committee of Invitation.

On motion of Col. R. W. Long, it was

Resolved, That the ladies of the County be requested to honor us with their presence during the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the words of the Oration; and that Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Wm. Lucke, Charles Wheeler, Adam Trexler, John Howell and Mr. W. B. Taylor, be appointed Managers for the purpose of procuring some person to furnish a supper for a ball, and to invite their attendance; and that the members of this company, and other military gentlemen, be requested to attend the same in uniform.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in both the Salisbury papers.

After which the meeting adjourned.

BURTON CRAIGE, Chairman
J. J. BRUNER, Sec.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

A ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

To all our liege subjects throughout the regions of the 10th Congressional District—Greeting:

Be it known to all our liege subjects, that on Saturday next, the first day of June, we intend to hold our Royal Caucus in our beloved City of Ashboro', for the special purpose of appointing a member to the next Congress of the United States. We have long ago satisfied our Royal mind by deep cogitations, that the people are not fit to think for themselves, and that they should have nothing further to do with elections than to go to the polls and execute our decrees. What, therefore, we shall have appointed one of our beloved liege subjects every where in the 10th Congressional District, to go to the polls, and give due obedience to our Royal choice.

Given at our Royal Palace in Ashboro', on the 29th day of May, 1839.

KING CAUCUS.

Witness,
SAM. BLUE-LIGHT, Private Sec.

UNIVERSITY.

We were concerned to hear, two or three weeks ago, that the University of this State had been visited by a great many cases of severe indisposition. The report was true, and the cases of sickness are said to have been of a pleuritic character, brought on, no doubt, by the frequent and sudden changes of the weather which occurred during the present Spring. Those who cherish an interest, however, in the well being and prosperity of the Institution, may felicitate themselves on the authenticity of the intelligence that the young gentlemen, who were the subjects of these attacks, are rapidly convalescing, and that no new cases of an exciting nature are now arising.—*Raleigh Star.*

Mastodon Bones.—The bones now exhibited at Concert Hall are undoubtedly well worth the attention of the public. They were found in Crawford county, Ohio, in August last, about five to seven feet from the surface of the ground.

The animal of which these bones are the only remains, is usually called the Mammoth, but the name Mastodon was given it, we believe by Cuvier, the distinguished French Naturalist, because of the teeth, which have their surface covered with conical teeth or pap crests. The etymology, *masto*, a Greek word, meaning pap, and *odon* tooth. It is an extinct species of the elephant, much larger than the Indian or African elephants.

The following are the dimensions of some of the bones:

Horizontal length of skull and upper jaw, 39 inches
Length, following curvature skull, 42
Lower jaw, 31
Length of thigh bone, 37
Circumference, 30

[Pittsburg Gazette.]

Editorial Correspondence.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1890.

Business is at a stand; very little of any thing doing; not many country wagons coming in and all that come are engaged to haul goods, &c., for the back country merchants.

The principal articles of produce brought here for sale now are corn, flour, bacon, &c. Corn brings from 12 to 15 cents a bushel; flour from \$1.10 to \$1.20 a barrel; and bacon from 15 to 20 cents a pound. The present high price of corn here has induced many of the farmers down the Cape Fear to bring their corn up by the way of the river to our market. Flour from up the river brings 50 to 60 cents a barrel; and in quality 10 to 12. There has not been sales sufficient to fix a price on cotton the past week; very little offering and buyers are very careless: we quote #12 a 14; feathers 45; beeswax 25 a 20; lard 11 a 12.

Greens of every kind are plenty; we quote coffee 12 a 13; sugar, New Orleans, 5 a 6; Porto Rico and Santa Cruz 5 a 6; molasses, New Orleans, 40 a 42; ditto common 35 a 37; nails 7 a 8; iron, English, 42 a 44; S. S. S. 3 a 4; Liverpool salt, sack, 25 a 27; do. bushel 20 a 22; alum salt 70 a 75. There is sufficient water for steamboats to come up here now.

Arrived, May 31st, D. O. Hanlon's boat, James Sewell, with goods, groceries, &c., for merchants here and in the interior. Also, May 30th, Henrietta Company's boat, Nelson and Only Son, with dry goods, groceries, machinery, &c., for sundry persons in town and also for C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, Lash & Brothers, Henry Shire, J. M. Worth, Coffin & Clark, Lexington Manufacturing Company, McConnell & Lindsay, Armstrong & Shuman, A. Lindsay, Hunt & Lowry, S. Luckie & Co., E. & W. Smith, J. R. Sloan, H. J. Cowan, M. & T. Hunt, of the interior.

Exchange as last quoted, 1 per cent.

Southey the Poet.—The New York American says that Southey, the poet, historian, and philosopher, is about to be married again, in his old age. The lady is some thirty years his junior, and is Miss Caroline Bowles, well known in the literary world as the writer of some sweet poetry, and some very fine prose.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Of the Mails at Salisbury, Statesville, Wadesboro', Concord, Lincolnton, Greensboro' and Salem:

AT SALISBURY.
Southern mail departs every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, a. m.; arrives on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 p. m.
Northern mail arrives on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11 p. m.; departs on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 p. m.

Statesville mail arrives every Sunday and Thursday, at 4 p. m.; departs every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.
Lincolnton mail departs every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 a. m.; arrives same days at 4 p. m.
Cherokee mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 p. m.; departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a. m.

The Raleigh mail departs every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 a. m.; arrives same days, at 9 p. m.
Payetteville mail departs every Monday and Friday, at 4 a. m.; arrives same days at 8 p. m.
Millsville mail arrives every Friday, at 6 p. m.; and departs next day, at 4 a. m.

AT STATESVILLE.
The Stage passes through Statesville, from Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.; and returns next day, at 8 a. m.
The Charlotte mail, (by horse), leaves every Friday, at 5 a. m.; arrives next day, at 7 p. m.

The Lincolnton mail, (by horse), arrives on Tuesday, at 9 a. m.; and returns as the mail is opened.
The Wadesboro' mail, (by horse), arrives every Saturday, at 6 p. m.; and departs on the next day, at 6 a. m.
The Statesville mail, (by horse), arrives on Monday, at 6 p. m.; and departs on the next day, at 6 a. m.
The Salisbury mail, (by horse), arrives on Monday, at 6 p. m.; and departs on the next day, at 6 a. m.

AT CONCORD.
Northern mail arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.; departs same days, at 8 a. m.
Southern mail arrives on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m.; departs same day, at 1 p. m.

Mail (by horse) to Mill Grove, leaves on Tuesday, at 8 a. m.; arrives same day, at 8 p. m.
Mail (by horse) for Lincolnton, leaves Wednesday, at 8 a. m.; arrives Saturday, at 8 p. m.

AT WADSWORTH.
Charlotte mail arrives every Friday, at 6 p. m.; and departs on every Wednesday, at 6 a. m.

Lawrenceville mail arrives every Sunday, at 4 p. m.; and departs on every Saturday, at 7 a. m.

Mail from Wadesboro' to Wadesboro', (a circuitous route through the County and back), arrives on Tuesday, at 6 p. m.; and departs on Monday, at 6 a. m.

Mail to Montpelier, N. C., arrives on Tuesday and Friday, at 8 p. m.; and departs on Monday and Thursday, at 8 a. m.—carried in a Hack.

AT LINCOLNTON.
Asheville mail, via Rutherfordton, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 p. m.; and returns every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, at 3 a. m.

Salisbury mail arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 a. m.; and returns on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 p. m.

Spartanburg mail leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 p. m.; and returns on Monday and Friday, at 11 a. m.

Statesville mail (by horse) leaves every Monday, at 12 m.; and returns every Wednesday at 11 a. m.

Catawba mail, via Wilkesville, leaves every Sunday, at 8 a. m.; and returns every Sunday, at 3 p. m.

Mail-Grove mail leaves every Saturday, at 6 a. m.; and returns same day, at 4 p. m.

Yorkville (S. C.) mail (by horse) leaves every Monday, at 6 a. m.; returns every Tuesday, 5 p. m.

Charlotte mail (by horse) leaves every Wednesday, at 12 m.; and returns next Wednesday, at 11 a. m.

AT GREENSBORO.
Eastern mail (from Raleigh) arrives every day, at 10 a. m.; and departs every day, at 1 p. m.

Northern mail, via Milton, arrives every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 10 a. m.; and departs same days, at 1 p. m.

Danville and Lynchburg mail arrives every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 a. m.; and departs every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 a. m.

Western mail, via Salem, arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 p. m.; departs every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 a. m.

South western mail, via Lexington, Salisbury and Charlotte, arrives every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 12 m.; and departs same days, at 11 a. m.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.
In this County, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Henry Greber, Mr. JOHN BOST, of Calabrus County, to Miss SOPHIA BROWN, of this County.
In this County, on the 30th ult., by Jacob S. Myers, Esq., Mr. JOHN HARTMAN to Mrs. CATHARINE REEVES.
In Davidson County, on the 26th ult., by Philip Hedrick, Esq., Mr. LEASON CLODFELTER to Miss MARY KEPLER.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.
In this County, on the 1st instant, after a very protracted illness, MATTHEW B. LOCKE, Esq. Aged about 35 years.

The deceased has left a disconsolate family and a large circle of friends to mourn his death. For a number of years past he had been an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was much beloved and respected, not only in this capacity, but as a neighbor, gentleman and relative. The community in which he lived, evinced by their acts of kindness during the last days of his life, and by their punctuality in attendance at his funeral, the respect and love they felt for him. It is in vain to attempt to do justice to the deceased as a husband, father and ancestor; but those who have been bereaved of a good one, have felt and know what we cannot describe. His cheerful submission to the will of God concerning him, beside his firm reliance on Christ, as expressed to his friends, justify us in saying of him—
"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

(Communicated.)
In Nashville, Tenn., in March, 1887, JAMES WILSON, a native of Salisbury, N. C., aged about 50 years. Any of his relations who may see this can obtain further information in relation to the deceased, by addressing James H. Thompson, Columbia, Tenn.—[Comm.]

LATER STILL.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
ARE just receiving and opening a fresh supply of **Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, Spirits, Tobacco, &c.**, which, added to their former stock on hand, make their assortment complete.
They now have it in their power to supply all orders from Physicians, Merchants, Painters, &c., throughout the surrounding country, as low as any other establishment in the State.
Salisbury, June 7, 1890. tf

Wanted, Immediately.
ONE or two good workmen to make about 500 De-gon Ploughs, for which a liberal price will be given by the Subscriber, living four miles East of Salisbury. N. B. A man with a family can be accommodated with a house, &c., if necessary.
DAVID WISE.
Apply at the Office of the Western Carolinian, or to the Subscriber.
June 7, 1890.

One hundred dollars Reward.
RANAWAY or Stolen from the Subscriber, about 18 months past, a mule, light gray, about eighteen years of age. Her name is Virginia, and was bought near Charlottesville, Va. She may be known by her feet, having lost her toes by frost.
Any person who may take up said girl and lodge her in some jail so that I get her again, shall have fifty dollars reward, and if brought to me, shall be entitled to the above reward of one hundred dollars. If she was stolen and circumstances go to establish the fact against any white man, and he or they be convicted of the same, I will reward the discoverer and informer, two hundred dollars.
JNO. S. RICE.
Carmel Hill, Chester dist., S. C., 4t
June 7, 1890.

* * The Charlotte Advertiser, will please insert the above once a week for four weeks, and forward the account to the Subscriber, at Carmel Hill, P. O., Chester district, S. Carolina. Any information by a line to the Subscriber, will be thankfully received and handsomely rewarded.
J. B. M.

Wrapping Paper, &c.
THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
June 7, 1890. tf

Notice.
THE IRDELL COUNTY Temperance Society will hold their annual meeting at Taber Church, on the first Wednesday in August next. By order of the Society.
MILTON CAMPBELL, Sec.
June 7, 1890. tw

More Physic.
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER,
have just received a LARGE and FRESH supply of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Brushes, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff,**

Lemon Syrup.
Patent Medicines, Spirits of Turpentine, fresh Rice, Swain's and Houck's Panacea, Starch, Soaps, Candles, Glass Ware, Perfumes, &c. —ALSO—
various kinds of Wines, and Spirits for Medical purposes—all of which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual customers.
Salisbury, May 2, 1890. 32tf

Look Out!—Another Dun.
THE SUBSCRIBER
IS determined to wind up in the Mercantile business, and takes this method of informing those indebted to him, to come forward and make payment by the 20th July, as no further indulgence will be given. Those failing to comply with this notice, may expect to find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to person.
K. ELLIOTT
Salisbury, June 7, 1890. 3t

PEDMONT HOUSE.
THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished
With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.
He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.
ANDREW CALDCLEIGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1890. 12

Look at This.
SUMMER will be coming before long, and your houses are not yet painted; and oil and labor costs almost nothing. I thank the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed on me, and by a strict attention to business, hope to merit a continuance of the same.
I will say to all who desire to have painting done, and may call on me, that shall be executed in the most improved style, and that no pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction.
Any one wishing to have painting done, will always find me in Salisbury, unless necessarily absent on business.
H. H. RAINEY.
N. B. All orders from a distance, directed to me in Salisbury will be punctually attended to.
January 24, 1890. tf

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,
(Having located himself in Salisbury.)
RESPECTFULLY offers his services in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of the Village, and the surrounding country. He hopes from his experience and untiring attention to the duties of his profession, to be able to render general satisfaction. His office is at Maj. Wm. D. Crawford's Hotel, where he may be found at all times, when not absent on professional duties.
May 17, 1890. tf

ORRIS & BOGER,
HAVE just received and for sale,
2 hids. good Sugar,
10 doz. Grass Scythes,
2 doz. finished Rifle Barrels,
3,000 lb. Spun Cotton, Spinning Factory.
Hart-Arnot Bolting Cloth and Screen-wire
Salisbury, April 18, 44. tf

Wanted, Immediately.—One or two Journeymen Tailors, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. None but those who have good knowledge of their business and of steady habits, need apply.
HORACE H. BEARD.
Salisbury, May 9, 1890. tf

UNEXAMPLED MANMOTH SCHEME.

THE following details of a SCHEME of a LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of \$20 per Ticket—the value and Number of the Capital, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially, to the six hundred prize holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blank only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore emphatically say—**BUY NOW!** but **once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall arrive receive our immediate attention.** Letters to be addressed and applications made to
SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Observe the Number 140.

\$700,000 !!! \$500,000 !!!
\$25,000 !!!
6 Prizes of - \$20,000 !!!
2 Prizes of - \$15,000 !!!
3 Prizes of - \$10,000 !!!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY
OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS,
The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in
This or any other Country.

Tickets only \$20

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1890.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers.
SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York.
Sole Agents.

No combination Numbers !!!
100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards, in succession. The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME:
1 Prize—The Arcade, 296 feet, 1 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Gravier street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about \$37,000 pr. annum, and valued at \$700,000

1 Prize—City Hotel, 162 ft. on Common street, 146 ft. 6 in. on Camp street—Rented at \$25,000—valued at 500,000

1 Prize—Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade), No. 16, 24 ft. 7 in. front on the Natchez str.—Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade), No. 15, 23 ft. front on Natchez str.—Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade), No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez str.—Rented at \$1,200—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 23, North-east corner of Basin and Custom-house str. 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 ft. on Franklin str. by 127 ft. deep in Custom-house str.—Rented at \$1,500—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basin, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10 1/2 in. deep in front of Custom-house str.—Rented at \$1,500—valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto, No. 339, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 127 ft. 11 in. deep—Rented at \$1,000, valued at 15,000

1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock—\$100 each, 25,000

1 " 200 ditto, Commercial ditto, \$100 each, 20,000

1 " 150 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders—100 each, 15,000

1 " 100 ditto, City Bank, \$100 each, 10,000

1 " 100 ditto, ditto—\$100 each, 10,000

1 " 100 ditto, ditto—\$100 each, 10,000

1 " 50 ditto, Exchange Bank, \$100 each, 5,000

1 " 50 ditto, ditto, ditto—\$100 each, 5,000

1 " 25 ditto, Gas Light Bank, \$100 each, 2,500

1 " 25 ditto, ditto, ditto—\$100 each, 2,500

1 " 15 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders', \$100 each, 1,500

1 " 15 ditto, ditto, ditto—\$100 each, 1,500

30 " each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank, \$100 each, each Prize \$1,000, 30,000

10 " each 2 shares of \$100 each, each Prize \$200, of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000

200 " each 1 share of \$100, of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 " each 1 share of \$100, of the New Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 " each 1 share of \$100, of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE,
RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Pitzer, where he will be found at all times, ready to
Cut, make or Execute,
any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the earliest fashions from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the
NEWEST FASHIONS
and
Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS,
HAS recently located himself in Salisbury, and respectfully tenders his professional services to his citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at Col. Long's Hotel, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.
Salisbury, May 2, 1890. tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
THOMAS FOSTER
IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a **HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.**

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.
Feb. 14, 1890. 74—tf

Public Notice.
THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that heretofore all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.
JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 18, 1890. tf

LANDS:
Tract, No 1—Containing 899 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—Containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—Containing 3,900 acres, lying on Lick Creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadin River.
" 4—Containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 5—Containing 667, lying on Lick Creek.
" 6—Containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 7—Containing 600, lying on Lick Creek.
" 8—Containing 601, lying on Lick Creek.
" 9—Containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick Creek and Flat Swamp.
" 10—Containing 1,353, lying on Lick Creek.
" 11—Containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob Creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

Notice.
THE Subscribers have just received at their store, in Millsboro', N. C., a large assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Glass, Crockery, and Tin Ware.** All of which will be sold low for cash, or underwritten paper.
BURRAGE & LOFLIN.
Millsboro', Montgomery County, tf
April 11, 1890.

MONS. ROUECHE,
(From Paris.)
HAS the pleasure to state, that his long looked for **EATABLES AND DRINKABLES**, from Charleston, have arrived; and that he will now take great pleasure in waiting upon his friends at his **RESTAURATEUR**, when called on.

Among the articles which has just come to hand, he names the following:
Cod Fish, Herring, Mackerel, Sardines, Anchovies, Lime Juice, Lemon Syrup, Newark Cider, and Wines and Liquors of the best qualities, and of the latest importations.
Salisbury, April 18, 1890. tf

Look Here.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BURRAGE & LOFLIN, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm are authorized to settle their accounts with Wm. E. Burrage, this the 9th May, 1890.

Witness: E. H. DAVIS.
May 21, 1890. 3t

BOLTING CLOTHS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths**, comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.
—ALSO—
Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand.
HALL & JOHNSON,
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1890. tf

PAINTING.
THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an
Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation. He will also attend to any call made on him in the
HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,
and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.
—ALSO—
Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.
J. W. RAINEY.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1890. tf

PRINTING, PRINTING.
FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL JOB PRINTING,
—gold, silver & copper Engraving,—
Neatly done at
THIS OFFICE.

LATH,

GRANSIED BY THE AMERICAN HOLIPSE.
The Champion of America.—Winner of THE GREAT MATCH RACE, The North against the South, \$20,000 AMER.

THE thorough-bred horse, LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his first Season at Salisbury and Concord, (dividing his time equally,) commencing on the 15th March, and terminating on the 15th of July.

TERMS.—\$20, if paid within the season, otherwise \$25 will be charged; \$50 to insure, the money to be paid as soon as it is ascertained the Mare is in foal, or the property changes owners, and 50 cents to the Groom.

Mares sent from a distance, will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day. A good lot will be furnished those that wish it, gratis; but, in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes.
R. W. LONG.
Salisbury, April 26, 1890. tf

PEDIGREE:
I CERTIFY, that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1883. He was got by Godolphin, his dam, Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grand-dam, Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Colonel Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford, out of the imported mare Anvilina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sybil, by Hephzibah, out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hephzibah was got by the imported Buzzard, out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.
LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inches high, with good bone and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit.—Two weeks afterwards, he won the Jockey-Club purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clod-Hopper for the Jockey-Club purse, 3 mile heats; being very much smitten, he was drawn at the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the Jockey-Club purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dumbells, at 3 heats, losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judge's stand, and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Runes, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood, he is inferior to none, having never been sired, and his temper good. His colour, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

Willwood, Jan. 22, 1890.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class, not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his Certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood;—not to be surpassed by any horse imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogize Lath, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath has come from such, both sire, grand-sire, dam, and grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the American Eclipse, as well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, \$20,000, in 7 min. and 37 sec.; which he won with considerable eclat, and which gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North; his dam, was sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grand-dam of Lath, (Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as very rarely occurs in this section of country.
R. W. L.

Salisbury Hotel
THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING recently purchased the above Hotel from Thomas A. Haguer, Esq., (formerly owned by W. H. Slaughter,) informs the Public that he intends carrying it on through his superintendent, Col. Edward Yarbrough, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any establishment of a similar character, in all "Old

POETIC

RECESS.

THE EMERALD ISLE.

[BY CATHERINE WATERMAN.]
Far, far o'er the waves of the blue glancing waters,
Sweet Erin, my country, I wander to thee,
Thy free hearted sons and thy bright smiling daughters,
Are calling me home o'er the wild swelling sea.
My heart has gone out like a wild bird before me,
And rests on thy shore, as I linger the while,
To bless the bright heaven that sweetly shines o'er me,
And the bark that is bearing the emerald isle.

Yes, Erin, green Erin, tho' long years have whitened
The dark shading locks that hung over my brow,
Yet clear in fondness the chords have they tightened,
Of the heart that is yearning to be with thee now.
I fancy I grasp the brave hand of my brother,
I see the glad light of a sister's fond smile,
I stand in the hall of my father and mother,
Who welcome me back to the Emerald Isle.
Oh! land of the grateful—where every emotion
Of kindness is fostered, of friendship sincere,
Where every breast in its loyal devotion,
Would rather its life's blood to spare thee a tear,
Oh! beautiful land whose sunny eyed daughters,
Wear hearts on their lips, that have never known
guile,
I hasten to thee, o'er the far swelling waters,
My home, and my country, the Emerald Isle.

MY NATIVE HOME.

We find the following beautiful and spirited apocryph to the South, in the "American Museum," written by Alexander B. Meek, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, Alabama:

Land of the South—Imperial land!
How proud thy mountains rise,
How sweet thy scenes on every hand,
How far thy covering skies!
But not for this—oh, not for these,
I love thy fields to roam;
Thou hast a dearer soil to me,
Thou art my native home!

Thy rivers roll their liquid wealth,
Unequaled to the sea;
Thy hills and valleys bloom with health,
And green with verdure be;
But not for this—oh, not for these,
Nor for thy proud blue streams,
Sweet sunny South—I cling to thee,
Thou art my native home!

I've stood beneath Italy's clime,
Beloved of tale and song;
On Helva's hills, proud and sublime,
Where Nature's wonders throng;
By Tempe's classic sunlit streams,
Where gods, of old, did roam,
But ne'er have found so fair a land
As thou—my native home!

And thou hast prouder glories too,
Than Nature ever gave;
Peace sheds o'er thee, her genial dew,
And freedom's pinions wave;
Fair science flings her pearls around,
Religion lifts her dome;
These, these endear thee to my heart,
My own, loved native home!

And "heaven's best gift to man" is thine,
God bless thy rosy girls!
Like sylvan flowers, they sweetly shine,
Their hearts are pure as pearls;
And grace and goodness circle them,
Where'er their footsteps roam,
How can I then, whilst loving them,
Not love my native home!

Land of the South—Imperial land!
Thou hast a health to thee;
Long as thy mountain barrier stand,
May'st thou be blessed and free;
May dark disaster's banner ne'er
Wave o'er thy fertile loam;
But should it come, there's one will die,
To save his native home!

VARIETY.

MODEL OF A LOVE LETTER.

AT HOME IN BED,
Sunday, 10 o'clock, A. M.
My Sweet One!—How I do want to see your
big gray eyes. Oh! how horror-stricken am I at
your long, long absence! The Lord knows I
want to see you, and feel in your dear, dear pres-
ence once more, the glowing, heart-rending pres-
ence unknown to seraphs and angels.
God bless you if you are not sufficiently blessed
in being so sweet. Oh! that I could see you once
more, to kiss a single time from the rose on your
round cheeks. Oh! what a tily you are, and what
a rose bud in the morning of your virgin bloom, full
of sweet odors, sparkling with the dew-drops of
heaven-born love, beaming with the kindlier bleed-
ings of the rainbow—the sign of peace.
Oh! you maygold—your holyhook—your tulip
—your cabbage. Oh! you sweet owl, come and
comfort your distressed, your sorrow-smitten, dy-
ing, dead Venus. Oh my Adonis, how I do love
your big gray eyes.
Well, when shall these weeping eyes, these eyes
red with weeping—these eyes dim for want of
sleep—Oh! when shall these poor eyes of mine,
again feast themselves on the sleek, black hair of
your round, round head! Oh you trim, tall fellow,
full of the manna of sweet love, how I do want to
see you, you model of perfection. You have been
gone these two days, and to me, poor me, it does
seem to me like a hundred years, a thousand years.
One more day, beloved Adonis, will kill, yes, kill
your fond, confiding, distracted Venus.
Your dear presence would, to me, be more than
a cool spring to the parched traveler of the desert,
more than the green grass to the hungry ox, more
than the pebbled pool to the wanton duck; yes,
more than a lump of sugar to a spoilt child.
Why then will you not come, yes run, fly swift as
lightning, to kiss the tear from the dimpled cheeks
of your mad love.

O black and wild is the house, the garden, the
field, and the world without thee; yes, thee, my
dumpling, my jewsharp, my mel, my rooster, my
gentleman. God bless thee! may thy days be na-
ny, and long, and sweet, and full of joy. Oh haste
and come, and see, and kiss your dear, your par-
tridge, your goose, your lady. Bless your sweet
soul. VENUS.

P. S. God bless you and all that concerns you;
even so says the heart that adores you.

"How has your daughter married, Mrs. Sim-
kins? pretty well I hope."
"Very, thank you, Mrs. Tomkins. Her hus-
band wears ruffles on his shirt, a long tailed coat,
lends the singing at church, and expects to be
made a captain in the militia."

"Are you dead father?" said a young man to
his aged sire, who fell from a tree in the act of
shaking the apples off. "No," replied the old man
in a tremulous voice, "I am not dead, but I am
speechless."

A Wisconsin paper says, "we learn from a foot
passenger, just arrived, that the mail may be ex-
pected in the course of next week."



The following is an extract from a forthcoming work
of Dr. Peter, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable
Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HASTEN, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three
prime objects of life. The two former are only sought
as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth
as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit
without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor
and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither
the inner nor the outward man is capable of any
achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment."
Mens sana in corpore sano—a sound mind in a sound
body—is the sine qua non—the absolute requisite—for
any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.
The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then
is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not
there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive
by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could
acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treas-
ures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health,
where would be his happiness? He would be miser-
able in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would
pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would
exclaim with the wise man of old, 'All is vanity and
vanity of spirit.' His limbs are racked with pain,
and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes
his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he
turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent
Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay all
the world if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's
appetite.

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, to a wealthy,
feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a
morsel of food; I am almost starved!"
"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite,"
said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment
of life!
But where, methinks I hear the reader ask, sub-
serves this homily on so plain and hackneyed a subject?
Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not
all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest
concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ
the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay
out money—do we not see physicians—do we not follow
their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions!

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things,
we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our
homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in
morals, so in physic it is requisite to have "line upon
line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget
that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not al-
ways employ the most judicious means to attain health.
Very true, Doctor—and do not as you say, always
pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some
people who are always doing themselves with physic,
and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day
of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load
of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all.

Do you know the reason?
Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In
the first place, they take too much medicine, and in
the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make
the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two
or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take
Dr. Peter's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more
benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in
paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides sav-
ing a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enor-
mous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peter's?

Very well.
"And have you ever taken his medicine?"
"I have; I were a blockhead else."
"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who un-
dertake to mend and regulate the human machine,
without so much as knowing of what parts it consists,
and how they are put together. They say he under-
stands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them;
and is as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am
with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peter is no empiric.
He does not undertake what he does not understand.
He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has
spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has dis-
sected himself to the study of the human frame, and the
disease to which it is subject, and now he is applying
his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity."

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often ad-
vanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely,
that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such
a pretence he would deem about as difficult to
swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it
forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and
never was, a panacea for all diseases. The nostrums
of those who pretend to do so, are no miracle. But what
is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake.
They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the
prima via which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor
are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few
nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid
state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing
and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, espe-
cially at the South and in the malarious districts, are
owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fe-
ver, which almost shakes sunder life and limb, to the
feverish "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim
without assundering soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease,
in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the
Bile, Dr. Peter was first led to employ his knowledge
and experience in the preparation of a medicine which
should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases,
which should relieve the aching and dizzy head,
and restore the nerves for all diseases. The result was
the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects
which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and
a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious
Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience
and the abundant testimony of those who have employed
them have answered, more than answered his most san-
guine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called
upon to believe. It is not the idle boast of any single
man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—
that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—al-
though it is said in the sacred volume that "by the
mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be es-
tablished"—are you to believe in so small a number
only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They
are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too
intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respect-
able to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose
experience is the best of the truth they assert. Dr.
Peter has thrown together in the following pages, a
few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from
every quarter when his pills have come into use. They
are left to speak for themselves. They are the words
of those who "speak what they know, and testify
what they have seen and experienced."

Be careful and enquire for Peter's Vegetable Pills,
they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington
by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd,
of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.
August 30, 1839.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters
THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX
BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by
the afflicted in every part of the country, is now re-
ceived and for sale by the Subscribers
CRESS & BOGER, Agents.
P. S. See advertisement—April 4, 1839.

Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE
HAVE just received from New York and Philadel-
phia, an extensive assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

—CONSISTING OF—
Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crock-
ery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Me-
dicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and
Oil, Books and Shoes,
Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article
needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionable
of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual
dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.
Concord, May 24th, 1839.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A CONTRAST.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships,
but Columbus only found out the way to America.
Believe me the great Spanish navigator, people
were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so
with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years
since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I
discovered the precious object I was in search of—
health. Vegetable medicines were indeed known
when I commenced my search, but their use was not.
By the use of them, I have not only passed from the
dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man
of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed
my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own ex-
perience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the
reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE ME-
DICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file
at my office, 367, Broadway, hundreds of letters, from
some of the most respectable citizens of this my native
land, voluntarily offering in testimony of the virtues of
A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined
by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day,
will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and
such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills
and Phenix Bitters.

These medicines have long been known and ap-
preciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers
of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under
nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame
is liable.

In many hundreds of certified instances, they have
even rescued from the verge of an untimely grave, after
the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they
have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of
health, without which life itself is but a partial bless-
ing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably
and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less
than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with
the beautifully philosophical principles upon which
they are compounded, and upon which they consequently
act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in
purifying the springs and channels of life, and en-
dowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they
were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon
them at the spontaneous request of several individuals
whose lives they have obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded
by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing
his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge
and reach of every individual in the community. Un-
like the best of pernicious quackeries, which boast
of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and
sincerely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Anti-
mony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form
whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts
from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which,
though long known to several Indian tribes, and recent-
ly to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are al-
together unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical
science; and were never before administered in so hap-
pily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen the coats of the
stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities
constantly settling around them; and to remove the
hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of
the small intestines. Other medicines only partially
cleanse these, and have such collected masses behind,
as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train
of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers—
This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who
examine the human bowels after death; and hence the
prejudice of these well informed men against the quack
medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGE-
TABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the
bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs,
the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the
regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which
takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the
lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified
by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean
stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every
part of the system and triumphantly mounts the ban-
ner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of
human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are
well known to be infallible:
Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and se-
cond stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile,
instead of the stale and acrid kind—Flatulency, Pal-
pitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, and
Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor,
and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of
Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its
cure. Constiveness, by cleansing the whole length of
the intestines with a solvent process, and without vio-
lence, all violent purges leave the bowels costive with-
in two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the
sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned,
and by promoting the digestive secretion of the
mucous membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring
the blood to a regular circulation, through which the
process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough
solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The
LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism
permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time,
by removing local inflammation from the muscles and
joints, and the joints, and the joints, and the joints, and
strengthening the kidneys and bladder; and by oper-
ating most delightfully on these important organs,
and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for
the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms, by dislodging
from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to
which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption,
by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the
mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which, if
not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those
dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inordinate
Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give
to the blood, and all the humors, Scorbutic Eruptions,
and Bad Complexions, by their alternative effect upon
the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which
occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and
other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these
Pills, for a very short time, will effect an entire cure
of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in
the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza,
will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in
the worst cases. Piles, as a remedy for this most
distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life
Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation.
It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Pro-
prietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted
with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years,
and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed with-
in the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He, how-
ever, at length, tried the medicine which he now
offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short
time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only
improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human
means.

Directions for Use.—The Proprietor of the VEGE-
TABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and
mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in ad-
vising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No
good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills
are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or
fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease.—
The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitu-
tion of the person. Very delicate persons should be-
gin with two, and increase as the nature of the case
may require: those more robust, or of very costive he-
bit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills,
and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide
the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes
occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, un-
less the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be
considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will
find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will
soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12
hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very
much encumbered. They may be taken by the most
delicate females under any circumstances. It is, how-
ever, recommended, that those in later periods of preg-
nancy should take but one at a time, and this continu-
ance should keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken
in a single sitting. The usual dose of these Bitters is half
a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity
may be taken two or three times a day, about half an
hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at
all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion
after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they
very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera,
help them to perform their functions, and enable the
stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offen-
sive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed,
appetite restored, and the mouths of the stomach and
intestines being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated and strength
of body and energy of mind are the happy results.—
For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS,
and PHENIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office,
No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be
obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the
Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle. Numerous certifi-
cates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there
inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic
and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fe-
ver, Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Pleurisy, Injuries from
the use of Mercury, quinsins, and other disorders of long
standing, it may be found necessary to take both the
Life Pills and the Phenix Bitters, in the doses before
recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mer-
cury out of the system infinitely faster than the best
preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy
for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent head-
aches, tie douleureux, &c.—All persons who are pre-
disposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should never be with-
out the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one day in time
will save life. They equalize the circulation of the
blood, draw all pressure from the brain, restore perspi-
ration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of
the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take
the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two
or three times on the bowels in the course of the next
day. Also, take a table-spoonful of the Bitters half an
hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or en-
feebled constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

French, German, and Spanish directions, can be
obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

A liberal deduction made to those who purchase
to sell again. All post paid letters will receive imme-
diate attention.

The above Medicines may be had of Messrs.
Cress & Boger, of this Town, who are agents
for the same.

Salisbury, March 23, 1839.

New Fashions, for Spring & Summer, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the
public, that he still carries on the TAILOR-
ING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street,
next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever
ready to execute the orders of his customers in a
style and manner not surpassed by any workman
in the western part of the State. He is in the regu-
lar receipt of the latest London and New York
FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the
tastes of the fashionable at all times.

Cutting garments of all kinds attended to
promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all
times to country tailors, and instructions given in
cutting.
[Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.]

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers
and the public generally, that he still carries
on the Stone Cutting Business,
and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior
manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Drivers, Mill-Stones, Window and Door-
sills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in
a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very
good.—Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public
that he can execute Engravings of various kinds.—
He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite
tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His
charges shall always be reasonable, and as accom-
modating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above
line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr.
Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.
ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
August 24, 1838.

NEW JEWELRY, &c.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another
new supply of gold and silver
Lever Watches,
plain English and French, do, gold
Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins,
Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives,
Pencils, (patent and plain), Tooth-
Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and
Thumbes, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.
Also, a very fine and large assortment of Razors,
pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with
other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will
be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, at
which time, interest will be charged.
Work done faithfully and punctually.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

A Barber Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE BARBER, who can come well
recommended, (none other need apply,) can have
constant employ at the SALISBURY HOTEL.
Salisbury, April 4, 1839.

ing persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No
good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills
are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or
fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease.—
The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitu-
tion of the person. Very delicate persons should be-
gin with two, and increase as the nature of the case
may require: those more robust, or of very costive he-
bit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills,
and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide
the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes
occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, un-
less the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be
considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will
find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will
soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12
hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very
much encumbered. They may be taken by the most
delicate females under any circumstances. It is, how-
ever, recommended, that those in later periods of preg-
nancy should take but one at a time, and this continu-
ance should keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken
in a single sitting. The usual dose of these Bitters is half
a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity
may be taken two or three times a day, about half an
hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at
all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion
after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they
very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera,
help them to perform their functions, and enable the
stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offen-
sive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed,
appetite restored, and the mouths of the stomach and
intestines being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated and strength
of body and energy of mind are the happy results.—
For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS,
and PHENIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office,
No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be
obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the
Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle. Numerous certifi-
cates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there
inspected.

New Foundry.

I HAVE lately completed and put in operation a
new foundry at my mill on the South River,
(formerly Persons) in Davis county; where I am
prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as
running works of cotton and woolen factories, steam
engines, grist and saw mills, threshing machines, iron
mills, planer blocks, gudgeons, iron shafts, pump
drums, driving wheels, and, in short, every thing
that is usually made at iron foundries.
I have employed James Warram, of
Baltimore, a very skilful Mechanic, to
manage my establishment. Mr. Warram
worked all his life in establishments of this kind,
and is distinguished for his skill as a Mechanic, and
Wright. He will also make calculations for
wheels, mill-gearing, &c.; and when the machinery
obtained from us, he will attend to putting it up.
The prices are those of similar establishments at the same
distance. Orders addressed either to Jacob Warram,
or myself, at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.
CHARLES FRANKLIN.
Salisbury, May 24, 1839.

Spring Fashions.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS, the
Spring Fashions for 1839,
by the Subscriber, who is prepared to cut and make
clothing in the most fashionable and durable style, and
warranted to fit. He also, keeps a good assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first quality,
selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which
he will sell low for Cash.
N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cut-
ting garments on the most approved plans of the best
Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.
Cutting for customers done on the shortest no-
tice, and orders from a distance attended to with ac-
curacy.—His shop will be found in Mr. Connel-
ly's large brick building.
HENRY F. FRANKLIN.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle
Mills, by which, a mill will do much more work
with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed
as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any man-
ner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle and
ways to preserve its balance, and of course there is no
rubbing of the stones.
I think, by this improved Spindle, the amount of
work will do at least one-third more business, and the
of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Mills
may obtain one or more, by making application, (in
a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, N. C.
No. N. C. I think the probable cost will not be
\$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.
Col. Wm. F. Kelly and Thos. Foster, in the
of Mocksville, have recently tried the improved
die, and are highly pleased with it.
L. M. GILES.
February 7, 1839.

Brick Masonry.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Salisbury, in
an County, takes this method to inform the
public that he will enter into contract with any
person, either in Salisbury, Rowan, or Calverton
counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other
buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap
and durable, and in as good style as any workman in
the country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if desired.
He trusts that his long experience in
Moulding and Laying Brick